WASHINGTON.

ABOUT FIFTY NOMINATIONS MADE TO-DAY-SOME OF THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS WITH-DRAWN BY THE PRESIDENT-ALL THE NEW-YORK INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS MINISTER TO CUBA RECEIVES HIS INSTRUC-TIONS-GEN. SICKLES PLACED ON THE RE-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15, 1869. The large crowd of hungry people, who have been hanging around Washington since the day of inauguration, is fast disappearing. As most of the appointments have been made, it seems to be a forlorn hope with those remaining. Those hailing from New-York or its suburbs, have transferred their base of operations to the New-York Custom-House, and Mr. Grinnell may expect a tremendous rush on him for effice. Nearly all of the New-York Members have left here to pay their respects to Mr. Grinnell and his colaborer. Many of the men who have been secking high offices here, and who have failed, have been promised to be cared for with a good berth in the New-York Custom-House. The position of Deputy-Collector, Appraiser, and Weigher will be in great demand, all being lucrative.

About 50 nominations were made to the Senate to-day, among them a number of an important character. Charles E. Delong, nominated Minister to Japan, is a politician from Nevada. On two occasions he was a prominent candidate for United States Benator in that State. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and is said to be a fair man for the place. Gen. Adam Badeau leaves the Army and the President's personal staff, [and goes with Mr. Motley as Assistant-Secretary of Legation. It was Mr. Motley's special request that Gen. Badean should accompany him. Gen. E. M. McCook of Ohio, at present Minister to the Sandwich Islands, is nominated Governor to Colorado. Gen. McCook has been here most of the Winter seeking this posi-The important office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasurer, where the accounts of the Post-Office are examined, is given to A. J. J. Martin of Alabama. There were a host of applicants for the position, and of course Martin's nomination leaves many disappointed. The only New-York nominations were H. S. Ransom, Postmaster at Plattsburgh; L. D. Davis, Postmaster at Wellsville; and Jacob W. Hoysradt, Postmaster at Hudson. Two additional Consulates are credited to New-York, namely, E. D. Robinson, at Hamburg, and A. D. Shaw at Toronto.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate have been busily engaged in the investigation of the large number of consular appointments made during the week There appears to be a deal of opposition to many of the nominees, and strenuous efforts are being made to reject a number of them. Several of the nominaflows of this class were withdrawn by the President to-day. The Committee meet again to-morrow, and expect to be able to report all the nominations before them to the Senate during the day.

Letters have been received here from prominent Cuban leaders, in which the utmost confidence in their ultimate success is expressed. Everything is going well with them. The movements under Quesada, in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, are most active. The Spaniards are closely confined to the Convents of Merced and Solodad, which they have fortified, and in which they are almost invested by Quesada's forces. He has 6.000 men, while Gens. Castillo and Cisneros are besieging Nuevitas. Communication is cut off, and the railroad is impeded. The Spaniards hold no railroad, except by troops at the various stations. An important manifesto is being prepared by order of the Provisional Government, setting forth the present position of the revolution, what they are struggling for, the wrongs and tyranny under which they suffer, and appealing for recog-

nition to the United States. Edward L. Plumb, the new Consul-General to Havana, is still here, but will soon depart for his post of duty. He has received his instructions, which are believed to be of the most emphatic character in regard to the course he is to pursue toward the Spanish authorities, in relation to the kidnapping and imprisonment of American It is understood he will at once demand the release or speedy trial of all such citizens, and full reparation for past injuries; at the same time he will declare that the United States Government will maintain a strict neutrality on the questions arising out of the revolution in Cuba. On this point it may be stated that the Foreign Legations in this city, favorable to the Spanish Government are said to be severely exercised because President Grant does not issue a proclamation of neutrality, warning all good citizens from taking any part in the Cuban troubles, as has been customary heretofore. The friends of the Spanish anthorities do not conceal their conviction that the United States Government is in full sympathy with the Cubaus, and that the ultimate object of the President is to take possession of the island at the first favorable opportunity, and to annex it to the United States domain. If this is not the object, they inquire the reason for the large augmentation of the naval forces in Cuban waters, and the busy preparation going on in the navy yards fitting war vessels for sea. In this connection it may be remarked that some members of the foreign Committees, in both Houses, are in favor of acquiring Cuba as soon as practicable. A member of the Committee, in writing to a friend recently who wanted to be a Consul, advised him to apply for a consulate elsewhere, as it was probable Cuba would soon be a portion of the United States. The owners of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured by the Spanish authorities a few weeks ago, are now in Washington, in order to lay before the State Department and the British Minister the particulars of the capture, and to ask their interposition to obtain redress.

The Executive Session of the Senate to-day lasted until about 5 o'clock, and although much business was transacted, there was little of general interest. A two hours' discussion took place on the New-York Revenue appointments, and they were finally all confirmed. Mr. Howard spoke over an hour against the San Juan Boundary Treaty, but no vote was reached. The injunction of secresy was removed, and it will be made public. An effort was made to adjourn over until Monday, but was defeated by those who thought a final adjournment could be reached on Saturday. It is not likely, however, that the business of the Executive Session will be disposed of by

An order retiring Gen. Sickles on full pay of Col-

onel is announced to-day. Quite a breeze was raised over the enterprise of some of the newspapers in publishing the intelligent abstract of the Seward-Hale-Perry secret correspondence in regard to the Legation quarrel at Madrid, which correspondence had been sent to the Senate by the President as a secret document. It is understood the matter is to be investigated by the proper Committee, who will have authority to send for persons and papers.

An order, making a new assignment of the corps of Army Paymasters, was issued by the War Department to-day. Col. Nathan Brown, for many years in charge of the pay district at St. Louis, is assigned to the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New-York City; Gen. Henry Price succeeds Gen. Leglie as chief of the pay district of New-

York; Col. Moore, Private Secretary to Mr. Johnson, when President, is sent to Missouri; and Col. Morrow, also on Johnson's staff, is assigned to duty in California; Paymaster Ihrie, a special pet of President Johnson, and upon whom the blame of the temporary retirement of Paymaster-General Brice was charged, is banished to Alaska; Col. Gibson, since the war in charge of the Referred Claim Bureau, here is ordered to Washington Territory. Care was taken in making the assignment to bring near home those Paymasters who have been for a long time on duty on the frontier, and replace them with others who have been stationed in the States. The colored people are preparing for a grand celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation to-morrow.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

It was stated at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the District of Columbia, last night, that President Grant has issued an order directing the heads of Departments to give leave of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to participate in the semi-centennial auniversary of Odd Fello wship in Philadelphia.

The National Academy of Science met in public session at 12 a. m. to-day. Prof. Henry in the Chair. Prof. Pierce made some remarks touching the paper read Wednesday morning by Prof. Lesley, in which the theory of the shrinkage of the earth was brought forward. The geological evidences of the shrinkage as pointed out by Prof. Lesley are so strong as to lead him to inquire whether or not the cooling of the planets was not directly affected by this shrinkage. He thought it was, and proceeded to illustrate his diagrams. In concluding, Prof. Pierce stated that this was a new evidence introduced by means of geological investigations in proof that the time of the rotation of the earth had decreased even within historic recollection. The first paper on tidal researches was read by Prof. W. Farrell. Prof. P. E. Chase read the second paper on tidal rainfall, in which the amount and phenomena of rainfall at Greenwich and Philadelphia were compared. Dr. Walcott Gibbs of Cambridge, one on the product of the alkaline, nitrites upon uric acid and pared. Dr. Walcott Gibbs of Cambridge, one on the product of the alkaline, nitrites upon uric acid and its derivatives. Prof. Pierce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, on inversion in algebra, upon which remarks were made by Prof. Alexander of Princeton. The Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Samuel J. Randall against Judge Lincoln the case of Samuel J. Randall against Judge Lincoln F. Bingham, who debarred the former from practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It is held that Judges are not liable to suits by private individuals for their judicial acts, as such prosecutions would interfere with the dignity and duties of Courts. The judgment of the Court below was

A number of decisions were delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, among them the following:

The United States, plaintiff, agt. John Kirby et al.—Certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court answering the question certified, in the negative. This sait involved the obstruction or detention of United States mails, the carrier having been arrested on a criminal charge. The court held that while the law provided for cases of willful detention or obstruction, it did not prevent the arrest of a supposed criminal, it not being contemplated that the temporary detention of the mails should interfere with the course of justice in a criminal case... John E. Reeside, appellant, agt. The United States.—The facts are as follows: Roeside had a contract for carrying mails in Arkansas, Mississipp, and Alabama in 1839, 1850 and 1861 at \$65,000 a year. The law authorized the Postimaster-General to curtail, or discontinue the service, but owing to the secession movements the Postmaster-General ordered a suspension only of the service, though the contractor asked for a discontinuance for the reason that if the service was merely suspended and he held responsible, he would be obliged to keep his teams, &c., in reserve at large expense. The suspension of the service was not applicable to the terms of the contract. Justice Nelson defivered the opinion, of the Court, reserving the judgment of the Court of Claims, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to its opinion.

There is as yet no decision in the Legal Tender case. The Blair election case is continued for further advisement, A number of decisions were delivered in the Su-

XLIST CONGRESS.

SENATE-SPECIAL SESSION-WASHINGTON, April 15. The Senate was called to order at noon, and after a prayer and the reading of the journal, Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. L), the President pro tem., vacated the Canir in favor of Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) and from his seat, on the

floor, spoke as follows:

THE CARD OF RROWN & IVES OF RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Before the Senate proceeds to the regular business of the day, I desire to interpose an act of justice. It will be remembered that a few days ago certain persons, of respectable standing, private citizens, my constituents, were assailed in this Chamber in an extraordinary manner, considering that the assault was made by one of their own Senators—I may say an unprecedented manner. I spoke some words in reply in vindication of the honor of Rhode island, in defense of the sacred memory of the dead and the reputation of the living men among those dead and the reputation of the living men among those to whom I have referred. This assnult was not confined to whom I have referred. This assuit was not confined to those vague generalities which it is difficult to answer because it is almost impossible to define. It contained, at least, one specific, positive, definite allegation, that the persons accused had proposed to enter upon a conspiracy for enriching themselves at the expense of their fellow cilizens, for arranging their business in such a manner as to insure and enlarge their own prosperity by breaking the others in engaged in the same business—a charge which, although defining nothing prohibited by statute, is so abborent to all sense of fairness, so damaging to honest reputation, as not to be lightly made, and never to be credited except on ample proof or open confession. A charge made in this Chamber has a peculiar significance and a peculiar effect. It does not die upon the air with the hreath that utters it. It is placed upon record; it is spread upon the pages of The Congressional Globe. It passed into history. The Senate has high privileges; privileges essential to its dignity and its inviolability; privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, that are acknowledged and respected by the people, and that are sometimes liable to abuse upon the floor. And others, not entitled to seats in this Chamber, have privileges which, although not by the people, and that are sometimes liable to abuse upon the floor. And others, not entitled to seats in this Chamber, have privileges which, although not definite by statute, nor protected by the enduring principles of justice, which are the unwritten laws of honorable men. And one of the privileges is that when their names are brought into the Chamber, without offense, or agency, or crime of their own, covered with obloquy, they should have a hearing in the same presence, and their defense should enjoy the same publicity and have the same enduring record. I ask the Secretary to read the card which I send to the desk. The Secretary read the card of Messrs. Brown & Ives, published in the New-York papers of April 14. Mr. Anthony resumed: My purpose has been accomplished. I have placed in The Congressional Globe the denial, by the side of the accuration. I have done this without the request or the knowledge of the persons who have signed the statement that has just been read. I would, under the same circumstances, have done it for the humblest of my constituents. Indeed, to a generous mind, it is more pleasant to defend themselves, than the rich and powerful, who in some way or another can vindicate their own wrongs. But to honest men, whether rich or poor, there is one possession dearer than any other, and that is honor. No right-minded man is indifferent to the judgment of his fellow men, and although the consciousness of right will sustain a man under the impatation of wrong, even that will not take the sting from slander, nor make him careless of unanswered calumny. I have done this as a Rhode Island senator. speaking in defense of Rhode Island ann unjustly assalied on the floor, where they cannot speak for themselves, and where they, and all others in the consideration of Exto which they belong, have a right to expect that I should speak for them.

The Sanate then proceeded to the consideration of Ex-

POLITICAL.

THE THOUBLE IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE-

THE COMPROMISE. INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.-This morning's Journal, (the organ of the Republican party in this State), says that the Democrats came into the Legislature yesterday afternoon without having been urged by the Republicans to do so, which is not the fact. Seventeen Republican members of the Legislature signed a paper agreeing to do just what they did yesterday when they voted to postpone the consideration of the Suffrage amendment until May 11, and other Republican members pledged their word of honor to do likewise. If the action yesterday may be viewed in the light of a backing down on one side, then the Republicans were those who fell back. You will observe that the consideration of the Suffrage amendment has been postponed until the 11th proximo. In the mean time the Democrats will do all they can to harry through the bills pending, and all they can to prevent the introduction of new bills, so as to secure an adjournment of the Legislature before May 11, and as the consideration of the amendment cannot be reached before that time-considering the Democratic strength in the lower branch, and the position of the measure under parliamentary ruling—the Democrats and Republicans will both dodge the issue and let it go before the people at the Fall election.

THE SAKETY FUND ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 .- Secretary Boutwell has notified the Chief of Detectives that word has been sent by that Department to the Sub-Treasury officers asking them to scrutinize all bonds offered to them for sale

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday: FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS. CHARLES E. DELONG of Nevada, to Japan.

HENRY BAXTER of Michigan, to Houduras. FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF LEGATION. ADAM BADEAU, at London, England.

FOR UNITED STATES CONSULS. EDWARD ROBINSON of New-York, at Hamburg, Ger-

JAMES PARK of Indiana, at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany HENRY C. ROGERS of Minnesota, at Hesse Cassel, Nas sau, and Hesse Homburg, Germany. ALEXANDER JOURDAN of Pennsylvania, at Venice

Italy.

J. W. Grower of South Carolina, at Ancona, Italy. JAMES C. FLETCHER of Indiana, at Oporto, Spain. JOHN CALDWALL of Maine, at Valparaiso, Chili. M. M. DELANO of Colorado, at Singapore, East Indies. SAMUEL D. JONES of California, at Revel, Russia. JOSEPH V. SCHOFIELD of Missouri, at Hakodadi, Japan ALBERT D. SHAW of New-York, at Toronto, Canada. BAMUEL D. PALL of Michigan, at Sarnia, Canada.

FOR TERRITORIAL OFFICERS. EDWARD M. M. COOK, Governor of Colorado.

W. S. SCRIBNER, Secretary of Montana. FOR OFFICERS IN THE TREASURY BUREAU. H. D. BARRON of Wisconsin, Fifth Auditor of the

J. J. MARTIN of Alabama, Sixth Auditor. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT

CYRUS M. HAWLEY, for Utah. WILMOT W. BROCKING, for Dakota. FOR APPRAISERS. JOSEPH R. WEST, for New-Orleans. CHARLES GRAY, Assistant for New-Orleans.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHAL. LEWIS E. JOHNSON, District of South Carolina. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS. HENRY C. THATCHER, District of Colorado. JAMES W. HUSTON, District of Idaho. FOR PENSION AGENT.

JULIAN NEVILLE, for New-Orleans. FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. JOHN T. COLLINS, Brunswick, Georgia. DWIGHT C. MARSH, Paso del Norte, Texas.

FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, CHARLES I. TALBOT, Second District of Maine. EDWARD M. TOPLIFF, Second District of New-Hamp-JAMES SELDEN, Third District of Connecticut. EDWARD INESSON, First District of Illinois.

L. MURDOCK, Second District of Missouri.

JOHN P. HALL, First District of Kentucky. ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. ENOS T. LUCE, Second District of Maine. JEREMIAH OLMY, Third District of Connecticut. EDWARD SCULL, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Eleventh District of Pennsyl

JAMES H. REED, Fourth District of Illinois. J. W. F. PARKER, Eighth District of Kentucky. SAMUEL B. DAVIS, District of New-Mexico. FOR POSTMASTERS.

JACOB W. HAYSREDT, at Hudson, New-York. H. S. RANSOM, at Plattsburgh, New-York. LORENZO D. DAVIS, at Wellsville, New-York. PERRY P. WILSON, at Putnam, Connecticut. JOHN A. MYLER, at Alleghany, Penusylvania. JOHN LINGAPEDT, at Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania ERIE BEREE, at Decatur, Michigan. W. H. MERRILL, at Buchanan, Michigan. T. H. CALLAM, at Constantine, Michigan. GEO. N. HOWLETT, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. EDWARD FULLING, at Charlotte, North Carolina. THOMAS E. LOGAN, at Boise City, Idaho. FRED. BALL, at Lagrange, Georgia.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following: FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. GEORGE A. EVERETT, First District of New-York, JAMES FREELAND, Second District of New-York. GORDON L. FORD, Third District of New-York. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Fourth District of New-York, JOHN W. GRIDLEY, Eighth District of New-York. WILLIAM A. DARLING, Ninth District of New-York. JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Thirty-second District of New

York. LUKE LYMAN, Ninth District of Massachusetts. JOHN L. M. STRATTON, Second District of New-Jersey. HENRY M. HOTT, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, JAMES McINTIRE, First District of Maryland. SAMUEL M. EVANS, Second District of Maryland. DAVID L. STANTON, Fifth District of Maryland. SAMUEL MAGILL. Seventh District of Indiana. JARED A. RAWLINS, First District of California. Z. S. FLINT, District of Columbia.

FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WM. R. CUMMINGS, First District of New-York. LUTHER U. MORTON, Third District of New-York. JAS. McCarten, Fifth District of New-York. L. L. Dory, Sixth District of New-York. M. H. TREADWELL, Seventh District of New-York, AUGUSTUS FORD, Eighth District of New-York. A. P. KETCHUM, Ninth District of New-York. JOHN P. CLEVELAND, Thirty-second District of New

JOHN L. MURPHY, Second District of New-Jersey. JOHN P. REA, Ninth District of Pennsylvania. DAVID F. WILLIAMS, Fifteenth District of Penusylvania SAMUEL A. GRAHAM, First District of Maryland. WM. GOLLOWAY, Second District of Maryland. B. RUSH ROBERTS, Fifth District of Maryland. WM. M. MILES, Sixth District of Maryland. VINCENT H. GREGO, Fifth District of Indiana. GEORGE C. BEATES, District of Kansas. EDWARD BAKER, First District of Kentucky. THOMAS WATERS, Third District of Tennessec. A. W. HAWKINS, Seventh District of Tennessee. BENJAMIN N. MEEDS, District of Columbia.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL. CHESTER D. DAVIDSON, District of Minnesota. FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS. WILLIAM MORGAN, at Little Rock, Arkansus. C. L. C. Cass, at Jackson, Mississippi. J. L. MOSER, at Ironton, Missouri. E. W. LITTLE, at Santa Fé.

FOR REGISTERS OF LAND-OFFICES. A. WANDELL, at Detroit, Michigan. JOHN DONALDSON, at Ironton, Missouri. A. W. DAWLEY, at Fort Dodge, Iowa. SYLVANUS DODGE, at Conneil Bluffs, Iowa. SAMUEL J. FISHER, at Ohio.

FOR OFFICERS IN PATENT BUREAU. SAMUEL L. FISHER of Obio, Commissioner. R. L. B. CLARK of Iowa, Examiner-in-Chief. FOR INDIAN AGENT.

FRANCIS COLEGROVE, at Hoope Valley, California. FOR PENSION AGENTS. S. H. H. PARSONS, at Albany, New-York. A. R. CALHOUN, at Philadelphia. J. S. MARTIN, at Centralia, Illinois. WM. JAYNE, at Springfield, Illinois. FOR COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

HENRY VAN ARRNAM of New-York. FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. JOSEPH G. PALEN, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court

H. J. JOHNSON, and ARRAM BERGEN, Associate Justices of New-Mexico. JOSEPH R. LEWIS, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Southern District of New-York.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, District of New-Jersey. FOR POSTMASTERS. DAVID S. PARKER, at Kankakee, Ill. JACOB M. WEBER, at Kilburn City, Wis. HENRY STEVENSON, at Greenville, Ohio. JOSEPH F. CURREN, at Delaware, Ohio. RICHARD H. HOFF, at Port Byron, New-York, P. R. JENNINGS, at Sag Harbor, New-York. HENRY H. BINGHAM, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. JESSIE M. PERRY, at Navasota, Texas. RICHARD S. VANWAY, at Clarksville, Texas. Mrs. A. M. DINTGROVE, at Monroe, Louisiana. AUSTIN W. MERRICK, at Shamburg, Pennsylvania. HENRY J. YATES, at Jamestown, New-York. HENRY HARLON, at Springfield, Vermont. LEWIS PRATT, at Woodstock, Vermont. JAS. L. DUNNING, at Atlanta, Georgia. WM. M. MINTZER, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

M. S. BLAIR, at Hyde Park, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT TREDELL, at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN W. CRACKAFT, at Kanowaka, West Virginia,

JAMES E. LARKIN, at Concord, New-Hampshire,

DAVID TIDBALL, at New-Cornish, Pennsylvania.

GEO. W. RICKART, at Pittstown, Pennsylvania. GEO. L. STONE, at Montrose, Pennsylvania.

H. P. Moody, at Susquehanna Depot, Pennsylvania

STEPHEN W. ALVORD, at Tonawanda, Pennsylvania. ALBERT K. RHEEM, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. STEWART PIERCE, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. P. S. Joslin, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. JAMES S. SLOCUM, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. CHARLES C. COLE, at Rochester, Minnesota. JOHN W. CLARK, at Montpeller, Vermont. BIMEON HOLTM, at Seneca Falls, New-York. C. D. McDougall, at Auburn, New-York. SAMUEL N. ANTHONY, at Geneva, New York. GEORGE HUGENIN, at Oswego, New-York. CYRUS HALL, at Shelbyville, Illinois. JACOB E. WHITEROCK, at Jerseyville, Illinois.

LEWIS H. JONES, at Paxton, Illinois. R. W. H. BRENT, at Mencolme, Iowa. JOSIAH S. FULLER, at Fairbault, Minnesota. JOHN R. CAMERON, at Ottawa, Illinois. FOR OFFICERS IN COINAGE BUREAU.

ABRAHAM CURRY, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. T. M. LUTHER, Melter and Refiner at the same place. D. W. BALCH, Assayer at the same place.

FOR UNITED STATES CONSUL B. P. CHEVOVELLE of Virginia, at Canton, China.

Commander BANCROFT GHERARDI to take his former position on the Navy Register next after Commander G. M. Morris, for meritorious and gallant service during Capt. James Forney of the Marine Corps to be Brevet

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

Major, for gallantry in action against the savages at BENJAMIN S. MACKIE and DWIGHT DICKENSON to be

Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy. FOR MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNS, LEVY COURT. DEVERE BURR and ALEXANDER GARDNER.

NAMES WITHDRAWN. The President has withdrawn the following: D. B. R. KEIM, Consul at Foo Chow. HERMANN K. A. LINDERMANN, Consul at Lyons JOHN L. NEAR, Consul at Port Sarnia.

FOREIGN NEWS,

VENEZUELA.

HUGO HILLEBRANDT, Consul at Smyrna,

BREAKING OUT OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION. HAVANA, April 15 .- Late advices from Caraccas have been received. A revolution, headed by Jose Monagas and Acosta had broken out. The President had sent an army of 1,500 men against the Congressional revolutionists, with the view to prevent

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

INVASION OF SAN DOMINGO BY THE HAYTIANS. HAVANA, April 15 .- Advices from Hayti, received here to-day, are to the effect that the revolutionary Gen. Saget had furnished Gen. Luperon and ex-President Cabral with means to attack President Baez. It is reported that the invasion of San Domingo has been begun.

THE NEW DOMINION.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, April 15 .- To-day, at 3 o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General, opened the Second Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the Bruse of Commons: I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on the first occasion on which I have had the honor of a

recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which I have had the honer of addressing you, we may congratulate curselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad; on the prevalence of peace counsels among the nations, and on the indications of agreement and tranquility favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry. The great scheme of confederation was inaugurated under the auspices of my predecessors. It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada; and I shall count it a happiness, as call as a duty, to cooperate to the utmost of my ability is furthering the efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different Provinces together, and to insure an attachment of the people to the soil by the exactment of wise and equal laws. Your efforts in these directions seem now more than ever likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which those great accessions are effered to the Domindon will be submitted for your immediate consideration. His Excellency then referred to the fact that the Hudaon's Bay Company has accepted the terms proposed for the surrender of their rights in the North-West Territory, and commended the subject to the immediate consideration of Parliament. He continued as follows: I was much gratified by the communications from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the desire for admission into the Union land, expressing the desire for admission into the Union the subject to the immediate consideration of Parliament. He continued as follows: I was much gratified by the communications from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails among the inhabitants of that colony, and especially by his dispatch of the 20th of March last, covering copies of the resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance. These documents shall be furnished at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration. It will be a pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if, at some early day, the fine colony of Newfoundland—unrivaled as a nursery of hardy seamen and inexhaustible in its wealth of scherics—becomes a part of the Dominion. In accordance with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. In continuance of the course commenced last session, bills will be presented to you for the assimilation of the criminal laws existing in the several Provinces. Among other measures, bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary elections, bankruptey and insolvency, and patents of invention and discovery.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature held its last business meeting last night. The occasion was a scene of confusion, and the winding up of the session of 1809 was a fitting close to the almost daily disgraceful scenes which have taken place in that body since January. To-day will be devoted to speech-making and presentations, the Speakers and leaders of both parties coming in for their share of the good things.

THE PITTSBURGH OIL FIRE-A FIREMAN BURNED. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 15-EVENING.-The fire at Forsythe Bros.' oil refinery continued to burn all day. The oil is still burning. The total loss of oil is 1,500 barreis refined, 10,000 barrels distilled, 25,000 barrels crude, together with all the refinery buildings, two dwellings, and the office of the Clara Works. Earny & Jagerman lose their barrel-house, agitating house, engine, &c. This morning the remains of an unknown man were found in the ruins of a stable. He is supposed found in the rums of a stable. He is supposed to have been a fireman, and to have fallen asleep, and been burned to death. The total loss of Forsythe Bros. is estimated at \$225,000, upon which there is an insurance in foreign companies as follows: Ningara, of New-York, \$12,500; North America, of Hartford, Conn., \$5,000; Connecticut Mutnal, \$3,700; Putnam, of New-York, \$3,700; Astor, of New-York, \$3,000; Continual, of New-York, \$4,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, \$5,000; Washington, of New-York, \$1,500; Eastern companies unknown; Edwards & Sons, Agents, \$15,000; and Pittsburgh companies, \$11,500.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALTOONA, PENN. ALTOONA, Penn., April 15 .- A fire broke out in Piper's livery stable, this evening, and gamed such headway as to baffle the efforts of the firemen. In a short time seventeen houses and a number of stables were destroyed. Loss about \$10,000; partially insured.

RAILEOAD MATTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15 .- The amended charter, allowing the State an interest in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to be paid for in bonds to the extent of \$4,000,000, was accepted by the stockholders to-day by a large majority.

THE NEW STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. BUFFALO, April 15 .- The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State Normal School was celebrated in an imposing manner this afternoon, the Masonie fraternity, city officials, and a large concourse of citizens participating. An address was delivered by O. G. Steele, esq., and a poem read by Mass Mary A. Ripley,

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN MAINE. RICHMOND, Me., April 15 .- The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine is in session here. Official reports place the membership of the Order in this State at 29,600. The Hon. Joshua Nye was elected G. W. C. T. for the ensuing year. Resolutions indorsing a State police were unanimously adopted. Diversity of opinion existed as to the policy pursued, many demanding measures inaugurating independent political action, and others being disposed to await the coming political platforms and candidates before taking this step, to see if these should prove to be unsatisfactory to the temperance men of the state. After a long and animated discussion the State Temperance Committee was requested to call a State temperance convention as early as practicable to consider the duties of temperance men,

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE BRIG MARY LOWELL DECLARED A LEGAL PRIZE BY THE SPANISH COURTS. HAVANA, April 15 .- The captured American brig Mary Lowell has been declared a legal prize by the Spanish Courts. The Acting Consul-General hassent the U. S. steamer Penobscot to Key West with dispatches informing the Government of the facts. The steamer Pajoro has sailed for Nuevitas, with a de-

EXECUTION OF JUSTO AGUILERA-PARTISAN RE-

tachment of artillery.

to be mere skirmishes.

PORTS IN THE HAVANA PAPERS. HAVANA, April 15 .- Justo Aguilera, President of the Revolutionary Junta at Holguin, was captured and executed on the 6th inst. at Jibara. The Havana journals publish very favorable accounts of the progress of the troops in subduing the insurrection in all parts of the island; but accounts of affairs in the interior] from rebel! sources are wanting, and there are no means of ascertaining the facts. It is known that several fights have taken place within the last two or three days, but they are represented

THE MASSACRE AT THE GARROTE. [FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, April 10.-Yesterday we had another bloody scene, and a brave one. The militaryy authorities went out to execute two men, and with their accustomed accuracy of aim, shot six or more. Leon and Medina, the two Cubans condemned for taking lead in the riot of the Puente Chavez last January, were garroted amid the wildest disorder. These men had been tried in a regular civil court. They were workmen in the tobacco factory of Figuera, and when about the time of the Villanueva and Louvre massacres, the police attempted to seize some arms concealed in the next house, they sallied out at the head of a number of their comrades, and led on the crowd to oppose the policemen, several of whom were killed in the affray. These deaths were charged upon the two men, but were not proved as specially their doing. It was a question whether their case came under the benefits of the amnesty decreed by Gen. Dulce shortly after his arrival here. The lawyers of the prisoners submitted that the amnesty was written in the morning before the affair at the Puente had occurred. The officers of the Government replied that it was not in force till its issue in the official gazette at four in the day; and so, between tweedledum and tweedledee, the lives of these Cubans were spirited off. The trial was full and long, and about as fair as any trial of Cubans by Spaniards can be at this time. The general fact is that the execution was political; the men were not put to death for murder, but for treason. A feeble attempt had been made to rescue Leon from the law, on the ground that he was fa citizen of the United States, but it failed from want of proof.

It is usual in Havana to garrote at seven or eight in the morning. This time the cruel performance did not begin till about eleven. The suspicion occurs that the authorities designed reserving it to so late an hour to give it the utmost publicity and effect, whatever might be the consequences to an excitable and injured people, A very great crowd, on foot and in carriages, had gathered around the hollow square of soldiery encompassing the platform of the garrote, which, as usual, was set up in the Punto adjoining the prison, and quite near the sea. Leon and Madina, robed in white, and accompanied by a small procession of priests in black, bearing the customary black cricifix and black flag, were conducted toward the garrote. A Spanish paper says that a prisoner charged with treason in the Villanneva affair, called out to one of the condemned, as they were leaving the prison, "Remember, Leon, your promise!" Arrived on the platform, Leon begged to say a few words, and leave was granted to him, according to the Spanish press, under that they were to be words of contrition and farewell; but this story is not yet verified. Leon began a speech that soon grew bold and defiant in the extreme. He said that though he stood there, doomed as a criminal, he died for his country, and was going to glory. He might perish, but the insurrection would not die with him, and now he felt sure of the triumph of his cause. " Viva Caba libre!" Viva independencia!" These were the last words the brave man uttered. Nothing could exceed the scornful and defiant abandon of some portions of his speech. He held his head up proudly and smiled, and almost laughed out in the face of the death for which he wished to show a contempt as unmistakable as that which he felt for his armed executioners. The teers guarding the platform tried to drown his voice with cheers for Spain and cries of death to traitors but, maintaining his bravado to the last, Leon shouted his grito over their heads to the erowd beyond. It was heard and caught up while the executioners were carrying him to the chair of the garrote, and placing the iron collar around his neck preparatory to working the horrible screw at the back of it which was to give him sudden death. A shot was fired, and a Cuban fell dead near a volunteer. Loud and frenzied cheering went up from a multitude of the common class of spectators, white Cubans, mulattoes, and negroes, while this was taking place. Some cried, "Viva Cuba Libre!" and others, "Viva Cespedes!" and Muera Espana!" and the volunteers replied by shouts and shots. Cabans in the crowd who had arms are said to have discharged them, and one volunteer fell. The volunteers say, moreover, that shots were fired from one of the neighboring houses which they visited, bayoneting several of the inmates, and, as is also reported, a woman. All the soldiers, excepting the square of volunteers near the garrote, who maintained their position with an unusual and sinister forbearance, broke ranks and charged upon the crowd with sabers and bayonets. Three or four black men and mulattoes were dreadfully mangled in the fury with which they revenged themselves upon the respected portion of the defenseless multitade. The most ominous sign of the affray was that the artillerymen belonging to the regular army, and believed to be too well disciplined to butcher without orders, drew their swords and cut up those within reach. No one is at present sure that more than seven persons were killed by the troops. A great many must have been hurt by being bayoneted, or shot or run over. The flight of people and carriages from the scene was as fearful as the scene itself. For a mile up to the Theater Tacon the great Prado of Isabel, one of the finest drives in the world, was crowded with fugitive drivers. A few wounded were borne by in carriages, and among those on foot were excited men with pistols in their hands, whom no volunteer took the trouble of arresting. While the turmoil was going on, the two men at the garrote had been bound to their seats and put to death by the turning of the iron screw. From noon to sundown the dead men, white-shrouded and whitecapped, sat rigidly in their seats, a ghastly spectacle for the entire city. But more Cubans were executed than the daring Leon and his equally fearless companion, Medina, and so the whole of Havana feels

the gallows, horrible and hard-hearted as the whole mechanical scene of the late taking-off undoubtedly Few points of news suggest themselves at present for epistolary comment. It ought to be said here that of all the news sent North from Havana, drawn from Spanish statements or otherwise, about ninetenths have been true, and some are disposed to say ninety-nine one-hundredths. The obscurity and involvement of the intelligence supposed to be given in this quarter it is impossible to describe; but the public of the United States are well informed of the main facts of the case. After the massacres of the Louvre and the Villanueva, the murders on the Muelle, and the scene of the last execution. it |

to-day. The prolonged sight of the garrote had in it

very little that was edifying or remedial to the pres-

ent state of the public disorder; but it could have

struck no foreign spectator as being so disgusting as

cannot be doubted that the victim people of this devoted island have a hardihood, and daring, and enthusiasm worthy of the most carnest cause. How often do men, very few of them cowed, surrounded by bayonets, hedged in and overcome by every means of repression at the hands of an armed mob. dare to utter defiant cheers for their heroes and their cause, when every cheer is treason and death? Every one of the Cubans lately shot or garroted has walked to his death, to quote the language used by the crowd, "con valor." Probably 70 Cuban lives have been lost in Havana since the beginning of the year, merely through a rash enthusiasm not to be quelled by the bayonet.

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION. ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE CUBAN

REVOLUTION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the People of the United States :

Seeing that frequent misrepresentations of the revolutionary movement going on in Cuba are made through the press, I beg leave to answer them by laying before the public a brief statement of facts connected with that movement.

Revolutions never go backward. They may be checked for a shorter or longer time, but finally burst forth with irresistible impulse and roll on to a successful issue. So with regard to Cuba, which has failed in several attempts to overthrow the tyrant over her, but is likely to succeed now in the struggle for freedom and self-government. To review her efforts for national existence and sketch

with regard to cubs, which are and self-government. To review her efforts for freedom and self-government. Ever since the close of the undersigned as General Agent of the Cuban Revolution.

Ever since the close of the war of independence in South America, the Captain-General of Cuba has been clothed by special law with all the powers given to commanders of besleged places. This severe measure aroas from the revolutionary attempt which was then defeated through the interference of the United States Government, lest universal freedom in slaveholding Cuba should affect Slavery in the Southern States of this country, as Mr. Clay remarked at the time, in explanation of his opposition to the military expedition which Venezuela, then at war with Spain, was fitting out to help Cuba to achieve her independence; so that Cuba has been since that time grouning under a reloution of the presention of review of the thing, and the persocution of review of the thing, to strike it off. Her endeavors have brought about not only the persocution or execution of many illustrious Cubans, but also that of high-minded Spannards, such as Gen. Lorenzo, who, while Governor of Santing ofe Cuba in 1886, proclaimed there the liberal Constitution promistated is Spain, and was persocuted by Captain-General Tacon, who sent from Havana a heavy body of troops against him and his constitutional followers. Several years later many Cubans who remonstrated against the slave free colored person of the subject of the subje

stations and want of opportunity to shill themselves in the art of Government. Hence the restrictions to which public instructions with them is subjected, in order to keep ther to judy and a faces their right is any shape or form whetever. Hence the navy and standing army, which are kept upon their country at an enormous experidints from their own wealth. It make them hence their stress and enormit their neets to the iron yoke that disgraces them. Hence they rinding taxtion under chied they labor, and which weak in the order of the their neets to the iron yoke that disgraces them. Hence they rinding taxtion under chied they labor, and which would make them all perish in misery but for the marvelons fertility of their soil. On the other hand Cuba cannot proper as she engit to, because white immigration, that soils her beat, is artfully kept from her shores by the Spanish Government. And as Spain has many a time presided as, Cabaus, to respect our rights, without having hitherto faililled her promises; as she continues to tax us hearily, and by so doing is finly for destroy our wealth; as we are in danger of losing our property, our their, and our hour under further Spanish domination; as we have maintens? And our hour under further Spanish domination; as we have maintens? And our hour and the stress she main domination; as we have maintens? And the she of the she was a she continued to appeal to area to assert our rights in the battless of the last record to recircus them and secure our future welfare.

"To the God of our conscience and to all cutilized nations we submit the sincerity of our purposa. Vengeance does not mised our should be submited to a submit our guide. We only want to be free, and see all near with a sequally free as the Creator intended all mankind to be. Our caracter, with indemnifications, we do that a run, and the heart of the condition of slaver, with indemnifications, we do that a run, and the heart of the commander and the cubic run and the run and the strength of the condition of always

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

RIPON, Wis., April 15 .- A disastrous fire e curred here yesterday morning. Fifteen buildings voto destroyed, involving a total loss of about \$40,000. Tiwere insurances for about \$25,000, in leading companies.
Nearly the whole cast side of the public square was a clean, from Jackson at to Dodge & Manville's carrishops. This is the most disastrous fire that Ripon ever experienced.

MEETING OF ILLINOIS FLOUR DEALERS. CHICAGO, Ill., April 15 .- A meeting of the dealers was held in this city last evening, for the per-was of discussing the propriety of the establishme of discussing the propriety of the exceeding state of distinct grade of flour, in addition to the present grathemode of inspection to be known as the "Ch. Standard." The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved. That is the opinion of this meeting that the establishor grades and the selection of standards of extra superfice are dealy that the entire the parties to the trade so desire, the four shotial whenever the parties to the trade so desire, the four shotial whenever the parties to the trade so desire, the four shotial respected as sound of full weight, and equal to asak standards, if it is specied as sound of full weight, and equal to asak standards, if it is specied as sound of full weight, and equal to such standards.

THE LAKE SAILORS ORGANIZING A UNION. CHICAGO, April 15 .- A large meeting of late sailors was held in this city last evening, the object bei to form a union for the protection of their interes

to form a union for the protection of their interests. Several speeches were made in support of the movement, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the seamen of the entire chain of takes have each succeeding season observed with dissatisfaction the conduct of capitalns and halponners in discharging them in strange ports on any slight prefers, when shipping from Chicago er elsewhere, and so depriving them of site chance of making an honest livelihood; and,

Whereas, Seamen are shut out from legitimate occupation during they few Wister months, thus depriving their families of support, during the time which they are unemployed because they are not paid enough acring the active season to supply the means of living through the dual one of these fore, be it

herefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the seamen of Chicago, pledge onresives to work
a unison with the Seamen's Union Benevolon Association of this city,
a we believe it to be the champion of our rights and vigilant in the procetion of our interests.

Over 400 members then enrolled themselves.